PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896-SIXTEEN PAGES.

## School Begins Monday, Sept. 14

We are prepared for any demands that may be made speeches that every workingupon us for School Suits. We quote a few prices on medium and heavy weights in Boys' and Children's Clothing that will be a Great Saving to you in fitting out the boys for school.

Boys' Long Pants Suits at ..... \$5.65 That are worth \$8.00.

That are worth \$5.00.

Children's Knee Pants at..... 98 cts. That are worth \$1.25 and \$1.50. You get the most for your money at

## The When

We close to-morrow, Labor Day, at 9:30 a. m.

There is Now But One 5-cent Cigar Sold in Indiana

That Has a Sure-Enough Havana Filler, -AND THAT CIGAR IS-

# Cubanola!

If you will take the trouble to compare the filler of Cubanola with that of any other 5cent cigar you will find this statement

## Absolutely True.

All First-Class Dealers Sell Cubanola.

## A. Kiefer Drug Co.

Sole Distributers,

\$2.25 per Dozen.

CLARET

Distributors of Fine Imported and

16 North Meridian Street.

Chambers's

59 North Pennsylvania St.

EDUCATION TO BE FREE

IMPORTANT STEP TAKEN BY ARCH-

BISHOP IRELAND, OF ST. PAUL.

Tuition Charges in Catholic Parochial

Schools Abolished-Appeal to

Members of the Church

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5 .- Archbishop

hereafter, in the Catholic parochial schools,

no tuition will be charged, such tuition be-

ing considered an obstacle to the growth of

these schools. In the course of the letter he

"Of course the expense of maintaining the schools must be provided for in some

way. Pastors will take the amount of these

expenses from their regular church re-

ceipts of the parish, or will rely upon ex-

traordinary measures which their own judgment may commend. Catholics will, we

are very sure, co-operate with their pas-

tors in maintaining the parish school. The proper view to be taken of the Catholic school is to regard it as a great religious work in which all concerned, whether they

The Catholic school-the future will prove it beyond a doubt-is the most fruitful of

all institutions for the preservation and perpetuation of the faith in this country,

and the Catholic who takes a deep and abiding interest in his religion will love the

Catholic school and prove his love for it by

olic parents to support the parochial

schools and to send their children to them.

oughly their religion, and are made to practice it in daily life. If the faith of your children is to be with them a strong and

living faith when they have grown to man-

hood and womanhood, it must become to them now, as it were, a second nature. This

is what is done by a Catholic school. Faith is there grounded in children so that it

AERONAUT KILLED.

Parachute Failed to Work, and He

Struck a Tree While Falling.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Sept. 5.-Thomas

Holmes, an aeronaut, who was with Cooper

& Co.'s circus, was killed here yesterday

afternoon at the Nelson county fair while

making an ascension. When at a great

trapeze bar and fell, landing in tree and then falling to the ground, a stance of eighty feet. Both of his crus and legs were broken and his your budy mangled.

never leaves them afterwards.

"Pupils of Catholic schools learn thor-

his generosity toward it.'

saving:

have not children attending it.

illiard Parlor

owling Alley,

Meet Me To-Night at . .

20c per Bottle,

## Big 4 Route 3. Year California

INCINNATI

SACURSION POWER & DRAKE,

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8,

1896.

ROUND Special train leaves Indianapolis Union

Station 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Central Union Station, Cincinnati, at 7 p. m., same day.

Special Features: Shoot the chutes at the Lagoon. Coney Island, 100 wild Sloux Indians at the Zoological Gardens, Chester Park. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

## C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO

CINCINNATI Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

12:30 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:35 pm; 7:50 10:55 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street. Union Station or No. 134 Washington street, Union Station or No. 13 S. Illinois St. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

## MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

PROBTEST LINE TO CHICAGO THE WEST NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Trains daily at 7.00 a. m., 3.45 p. m. and 1 '.40 night. Arrive Chicago 12.30 p. m., 9.20 p. m. and 7.35 a. m. Leave Chicago daily 2.45 a. m., 10.48 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 8,00 a.m., 4.35 p. m. and 3.25 a. m. Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED.

Bloody Fight Between Moonshiners Over a Division of Money.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5 .- A dispatch from Middlesboro states that a bloody fight occurred in the northern portion of Bell county, Kentucky, between moonshiners over the division of money made by selling liquor. Three men and a boy are reported killed. Details of the tight have not been obtained, as the scene of the fight is re-mote from the railroad and telegraph lines,

SAVED BY A PSYCHE KNOT.

Miss Jennie Stewart's Colffure Prevented a Fracture of Skull.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 5.-Miss Jennie | height Holmes cut the parachute loose, but Stewart was saved from fatal injury to- it failed to work properly, and while deday by the Psyche knot of her hair. She scending rapidly he lost his hold on the was struck by an electric car and knocked over on a side-track. Her head struck the with great force, but the knot of heavy hair protected her and she suffered neither fracture of the skull nor concussion of the | He died half an hou a seascident brain.

## M'KINLEY TO TOILERS

MAN MAY READ WITH PROFIT.

Reasons Why Those Who Labor in Factory, Field and Elsewhere Want an Honest Dollar.

MR. BRYAN'S SPECIOUS PLEA

CATCH THE UNWARY.

Desire Prosperity and Maintenance of the Country's Honor.

MANY HURRAHS FOR M'KINLEY

PENNSYLVANIANS LAVISH IN CHEERS FOR THE MAN OF CANTON.

Big Delegations Visit the Republican Nominee and Are Carried Away by His Eloquence.

county (Pennsylvania) delegation reached the McKinley Home 2,500 strong at 12:15 this afternoon. It came on special trains over the Pennsylvania road. There was an enthusiastic march through the streets to the McKinley home, during which the procession was doubled in number by acquisitions along the route. Among the clubs in line were the Lincoln Club of New Brighton, McKinley and Hobart Club of Monoco, McKinley Club of Beaver and the Republican Club of Rochester. The party was headed by Major Little, of Beaver Falls, and E. H. Thomas, of New Brighton. The reception given Major McKinley when he appeared upon the porch to greet astic scenes yet witnessed at the house. The cheering could be heard for blocks and blocks away, and such a waving of hats and handkerchiefs and umbrellas and banners has seldom been witnessed. It was some time before the speakers could be heard. When order was secured Edward A. Frethy, a molder of Beaver Falls, Pa., was introduced and presented the congratulations and assurances of hearty and continuous support for McKinley and the Republican cause by the people of Senator

The Nominee's Speech. Major McKinley made an appropriate re-

sponse, speaking at some length of the issues of the campaign. He said: "My Fellow-citizens - It gives me very great pleasure to receive this call from the workingmen and citizens of Beaver county of the State of Pennsylvania. I greet you at my home as friends and as allies in the great cause in which the honor of the country and prosperity of the people are involved. You are our nearest neighbors on the east, and a closely connected so-cially and in business relations with the eastern part of the old congressional district which for so many years'I had the nonor to represent. The people of this country were never so eager to vote as now. (Great cheering.)

The last four years have been long years -the longest four years since our great civil war. (Cries of 'That's so!') Every-thing has suffered but the Republican party. (Laughter.) Everything has been blighted but Republican principles (applause and laughter), and they are dearer, more cherished and more glorious than they have ever been before. (Cries of That's right!') The people of the country are only waiting for an opportunity to embody those great principles in public law and public administration. (Applause.) "I have great affection for your old county and your commonwealth. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley and Beaver county.')
Both have stood for the Nation and its honor in every crisis of our history. No State in the Union has been more closely wedded to Republican doctrines and Republican policies than the State of Pennsylvania. (Cries of 'Hurrah for Pennsylvania.') No State has achieved higher rank in manufacturing and mining than yours, and no State turing and mining than yours, and no State has been more devoted to the great doctrine of a protective tariff tahn the State from whence you come, (tremendous cheering), and, my fellow-citizens, no State exemplified the splendid advantages of that great system more than yours. I do not imagine that you are ready to give it up (appiause and cries of 'No, never!') but that you will still cling to it as one of the great

American patriotic policies that are best for your advancement and prosperity. (Cheers and cries of 'We will do that all I do not recall a titme in the history of the country when the question of protec-tion was at issue that your State did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor. Two years ago you gave to your distinguished Governor, General Hastings (applause), the largest majority ever given to anyone by your State, and probably the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in any State of the Union. (Ap-plause and cries of 'We will make your's

Ireland has issued a letter announcing that bigger!') TRIBUTE TO QUAY. My fellow-citizens, I do not forget that this delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer, (great cheering and cries of 'Quay! Quay!) whose unfaitering (cries of 'McKinley! McKinley!') devotion to Republicanism has never wavered, and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal triumphs, in both your State and the Nation. (Great applause.) I remember that when the Wilson tariff law went from the House to the Senate and was under discussion Senator Quay stood resolutely for every interest in his State and prevented the destruction of the great industries by his great speech, which was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the Republic, and which has not been concluded. (Great laughter and The letter closes with an appeal to Cath- applause.) When he was fighting for the anybody's dollars, and equal to everyindustries of your State on the floor of the Senate, if he could not save them in any other way, he resumed the speech, (laughter) which went on day after day, (renewed laughter) with no apparent diminution of his manuscript, which laid before him. (Laughter and cries of 'Hurrah for Quay!') I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that on another next of this great field of contents. ther part of this great field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged, and for the success of which so engaged, and for the success of which so many of the people are striving. (Ap-

"It is this year, my countrymen, a great cause for which we contend-commanding the support of every patriot-for it represents the national honor and stands for nasents the national honor and stands for national prosperity. (Applause and cries of 'That's right!') It involves every cherished interest of the country, and embraces the welfare of every citizen of the Republic. (A voice, 'You told the truth then!') It involves the labor and wares of the received volves the labor and wages of the people and the earnings accumulated and to be acfinancial integrity, its good name-all are at stake in this great contest, and every lover of the country must be aroused to duty and quickened to the responsibility in

honest and patriotic than they in the per-formance of our part? (Applause and cries of 'No! No!") In America we spurn cries of 'No! No!") In America we spurn all class distinction. (Applause and cries of 'Correct!' Correct!") We are equal citizens: equal in privileges and opportunity. In America, thank God, no man is born to power. None is assured of station or command except by his worth or usefulness. But to any post of honor all who choose may aspire, and history has proven that the humblest in youth are frequently the most honored and powerful in the maturity of strength and age. (Cries of 'That's right!" and 'Hurrah for McKiniey!') It has long been demonstrated that the philosophy right!" and 'Hurrah for McKinley!') It has long been demonstrated that the philosophy of Jefferson is true, and that this, the land of the free and self-governed, is the strongest as well as the best government in the world. (Applause.) Let us keep it so. (Cries of 'We will do our part!')

"Men of Pennsylvania, friends and neighbors, let me bid you be faithful to the acts traditions and teachings of the fathers; make their standard of patriotism and duty make their standard of patriotism and duty your own. Be true to their glorious exam-ples, and, whatever the difficulties of the present or problems of the future, may you present or problems of the future, may you have the same spirit of unflinching loyalty to country and to public morals, the same devotion and love for home and family, the same acknowledgement of dependence upon God that has always characterized those grand men who builded the Republic and have sustained it ever since. (Applause.) Therein rests your greatest prosperity and happiness, and the surest attainment of your best and dearest interests and hopes happiness, and the surest attainment of your best and dearest interests and hopes. Have confidence in the strength of our free institutions. They must be preserved. (Great applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley!')

"My fellow-citizens, it has given me pleasure, I assure you, to meet and greet you here at my home to-day, and it will give me still greater pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering.)

TO PITTSBURGERS.

Major McKinley Wins More Applause from Pennsylvanians.

delegation from Senator Quay's county in the morning were followed by two train loads from Pittsburg and vicinity, then excursions of a Pitsburg newspaper at 3:30 in the afternoon. Congressman W. A. Stone, chairman of the visiting delegation, presented Mr. W. A. Carney, a rolling-mill man, noted in the councils of labor organizations, who spoke, When quiet was restored Major McKinley said: "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and my Fellow-citizens-It is a very great

honor to have this large body of citizens from the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland (cries of 'And Washington!')yes, and from the whole State of Pennsylvania-(laughter) turn aside from their accustomed occupations and pay me this visit. (Applause.) This assemblage thoroughly typifies the national idea of a great American commonwealth, in this, it repre-sents the equality of all, which lies at the basis of popular government. It empha-sizes the American spirit. Here are working men in every department of industry, professional men, newspaper men—the native born and naturalized citizen—all equal in privilege and power before the law; all allke interested in the government of the country and all with equal voice in conand shaping the destinies of our great Republic. Here is a striking protest against the unworthy effort on the part of those who would divide our citizenship into classes, and a striking condemnation of such un-American appeal to passion and prejudice. (Cheers.) Nothing can better stamp with falsehood and indignant disapproval the effort to array class against class than this great demonstration before me to-day. I have no sympathy with such appeals—have you? (Cries of 'No! no!') Patriotism is a nobler sentiment. It exalts, but never degrades. Instead of seek-ing 'to work' the masses, it would be get work for the masses. (Tremcheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKin-

"Workingmen, Mr. Carney, that you part by your great commonwealth to cele brate the worth and dignity and power of labor is a great honor which I duly and gratefully appreciate. (Renewed cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley') Labor day is a national holiday, is a high and just recognition of the oldest and most honorable of all callings—a calling which is at the foun-dation of every industry and of our na-tional progress. (Cries of 'That's so!') This is a demonstration of respect to the men who labor and an honorable distinction bestowed upon those who toil. Labor day, by act of Congress, is made a legal public holiday. I congratulate you that most of the States have accorded to labor a day separate and distinct, which places it in point of legal recognition with the memorable events of our own and the world's history. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"You are here to-day, not from idle curiosity, nor from any motive personal to myself, but you are here because we are all citizens of a common country, who in a few weeks will be called on through our constitutional forms to determine what party shall control the government for the next four years, and, what is more important, by what principles and policies such party shall be governed. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'We want the Republican party!') The Republican party stands to-day, as it has always stood, opposed to the continuation of an industrial policy which cripples the industries at home, robs labor of its just rewards and supplies insufficient revenues to run the government. (Cries of 'Good!' 'Good!') It stands opposed to any change in our finan-cial policy which would put us upon a sil-ver basis and deprive us of the use of both gold and silver as currency. (Cries of 'That's right!') Involved in the contest, too, is that fundamental question of whether we are to have a government by law The Republican party stands now, as al-ways, for the maintenance of law and order and domestic tranquility. (Gr plause and cries of 'That's right!') (Great ap-"There are two things which deeply and personally interest the workingmen. They are work and wages. They want steady work at good wages. They are not satisfied with irregular work at inadequate wages. (Cries of 'No!') They want the wages. (Cries of 'No!') They want the American standard applied to both. With

steady work they want to be paid in sound money. (Cries of 'Good! good!') They do not want to lose any part of their hard earnings through poor dollars (applause), and they don't want to be paid in dollars whose value can only be ascertained by the daily market reports. (Great applause.) Whatever work they now have is paid in good money and therefore no complaint is made on that score. They are satisfied with the money, but they are not satisfied with the scant work or the reduced wages. (Cries of 'That's right, Major!') They are satisfied with the present dollar bill, but are not satisfied with the present bill. (Tremendous cheering and lowing of tin horns.) We have learned from experience that we cannot increase work at home by giving it to the people abroad (cries of 'That's right!'), and it is poor policy to keep our own men in idle-ness while we furnish employment to those outside our own country, who owe no al-legiance to this government and who acknowledge no loyalty to that flag (pointing to an American flag. Great applause.) Some people seem to think that a cheap dollar is the best thing for the working man. The wage earners are creditors. Their wages are paid to-day in mone whose purchasing power is good for one hundred cents on every dollar anywhere in the world. Their dollars are as good as the present system to get work to earn enough of them. (Cries of 'You are right!') If a dollar worth less than one hundred cents is a legal tender the workingmen will never get any other kind. (Cries of 'That's right!') They will always get the poorest which will pass current, and when the price of the products they buy advances, who will be cheated? (Loud cries of 'The working man!') Who will raise the working man's wages to meet the rise in the products he buys? (Cries of 'Nobody! Give us a Republican administration with McKinley for President!' followed by cheering and blowing of tin horns.) cannot do it unaided and by himself; he does not wholly control the pay roll of his employes. He must get somebody else's consent before his wages can be raised and he knows from experience that the last thing to be advanced and the hardest thing to have advanced are his wages. (Cries of 'That's right!') (Cries of 'That's right.')
"We might just as well understand that
we cannot fix by law the wages of labor.
That is a matter of mutual contract between employer and employe. But we can
fix by law the kind of money in which

Pennsylvania? (Cries of 'Yes!') If not up-on his savings then upon his credit.

WHAT WORKINGMEN WANT. "What the idle workingman wants is a job. That means money to him. The mints, if they were thrown wide open to the coinage of every character of metal and were multiplied a hundred fold in capacity, would neither furnish the workingman a job, restore his exhausted savings or give him credit. (Great applause and cries, 'You are right, Major.') Nothing, my fellow-citizens, will accomplish that but work-work at fair wages-and that will only come through confidence, restored by a wise financial and industrial policy. (Cheers and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley!')

"Remember that money is never willingly idle. If money is ever idle it is because it fears loss. The way to dispell that fear is to insure business stability and business confidence. (Cries of 'That's right.') We cannot have work if we do not have wealth somewhere; and we cannot have wealth without work, for work is at the founda-tion of all wealth. The power to get hold of money-I don't care what business we are in-depends upon whether the man who owns the money wants what we have and needs what we have more than he wants or needs his money. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') If we have our labor we can get pay for it, if somebody wants it, who can pay for it, and he never wants it unless it is necessary to have it for his convenience or comfort or to procure something from which he can make a profit out of his money. (Great cheering.) If we want to borrow money our ability to get it is measured by the confidence the possessor has in our ability and disposition to repay it. That is true, whatever kind of money we have.

money we have.

"And there is another thing we ought to remember, and that is: Free silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1 or any other ratio, will not repeal the great law of supply and demand. (Cheers.) It is a grave error to suppose that you can enhance values by diminishing the value of money—that you can increase the value of anything by changing its measure. Garfield uttered a great truth when speaking for the resumpgreat truth when, speaking for the resumption of specie payments, he said: 'In the name of every man who wants his own when he has carned it, I demand that we do not make the wages of the poor man to shrivel in his hands after he has earned them. (Appleuse) But that his money (Applause.) But that his money them. (Applause.) But that his money shall be made better and better until the plow-holder's money shall be as good as the bondholder's money (cries of "Good, good!"); until our standard is one, and there is no longer one money for the rich and another for the poor, (Great ap-

What Garfield so eloquently spoke for was executed by the resumption law of 1879. The dollar of promise became the coin of fulfillment, and a dollar in every part and market of the world. (Tremendous applause.) That is the way it was then and is now, and that is the way it shall be if the people place the Republican party in control of every branch of our federal gov-ernment. (Applause and cries of 'They will do it.') And the preservation of that dollar is as indispensable to our national honor and our public faith as it is to the

greatest sources of comfort to me in this contest is the assurance of your spokesman that I have behind me so many of the workingmen of the United States. applause.) It will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you per-

#### WILL SURPASS EXPECTATIONS. Signs Point to a Great Republican

Victory in the Pine Tree State. LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 5 .- Although the Republican leaders have been expecting a great victory at the State election to be held on Monday, the 14th inst., their latest reports indicate a greater majority than even the most sanguine has predicted. The Vermont election returns have given the Republicans a new impetus to work, and every effort will be made to make the victory in Maine eyen more sweeping than that in the Green Mountain State.

Congressman Dingley, who has been speaking for the Republican cause in different parts of the State, said: "I have not seen so large and enthusiastic Republican meetings since the war, and the indications are that the Republican majority in the State election on the 14th inst. will be unexpectedly large. I have found practically no silver Republicans, and the Republicans are everywhere eager to record otes for protection and sound The Democrats are much disorganized by the fact that their strongest men refuse to support Bryan and the Chicago silver and anarchistic platform. Some Democrats will vote at the State election for the Republican nominees; some will support Clifford (anti-Bryan Democrat) and more will stay at home. jority of the Democrats will support the Bryan nominee for Governor, yet in my judgment he will not receive two-thirds of

he vote that the Democratic candidate for Governor received in 1892. The Republican plurality for Governor in the State election preceding the presidential election of 1892 was about 13,000. At some revious State elections in presidential years it was higher than this, but 13,000 has been about the average plurality for Governor in presidential years. Two years ago, when the Democrats largely declined to vote because of disgust and complications over the distribution of the offices, the Republican plurality arose to the un-precedented figure of 39,000, but of course such a plurality affords no basis for com-

"The general impression of the best posted Republicans is that the Republican plurality for Governor this year will nearly, if not quite, reach 20,000, which would 50 per cent, more than the plurality of 1892, larger than any plurality ever given at a State election in a presidential year."

## THIRTEEN FOR M'KINLEY.

All Members of the Masterson Family True Republicans. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.-The following interesting correspondence between a voter in Mr. Bryan's ward and Major McKinley was given to the press to-day:

'Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 13, Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.: "Dear Sir and Comrade—As I am an old man, in my eighty-fourth year, I trust I shall be exempt from the imputation of selfishness or notoriety-seeking in writing you this personal letter. I was born England, but came to America in 1850. served through the late war in the eighth Iowa Regiment. I was the oldest man the regiment. I had one son with me, who was the youngest boy in the regiment I voted the Whig ticket until 1856, when I voted for John C. Fremont for President, and I have voted for every Republican nominee from that until this, and if God spares my life (which I hope and pray that He may) until the 3d day of next November, myself, five sons, three sons-in-law and four grandsons, all I have, will vote for William McKinley for President.

"HENRY MASTERSON." Major McKinley's response, in part, is as

Mr. Henry Masterson, Lincoln, Neb.: "My Dear Sir-I beg to thank you, as I do very sincerely, for your courtesy in writing me. Be assured I very much apbody's dollars—just as they should be. (Applicate your assurance of support. I conplicate.) Nobody anywhere gets better ones, but you do not have a chance under age. WILLIAM M'KINLEY." Big Bet Offered in New York. CHICAGO, Sept. 5 .- W. E. Curtis, who

was a visitor at Republican headquarters yesterday, told Perry Heath and others that Mr. Bryan's tour through New York State, which was expected to be effective among the farmers, has been so flat a fallure that a bet of \$10,000 was offered that ure that a bet of \$10,000 was offered that Bryan would not carry a single county in New York State. This bet was freely offered at one of the leading hotels in New York city, and the money placed in the hands of the proprietors of the hotel, with a public announcement to that effect, and that it might be accepted at any time. The attention of men who insist that Bryan would carry New York State was repeatedly called to this opportunity to prove their ly called to this opportunity to prove their sincerity, but up to this time none of them has accepted the challenge that Bryan would not carry even one county in the

Will Fight for Southern States. NEW YORK, Sept. 5 .- The Republican duty and quickened to the responsibility in this crisis. (Applause and cries of 'You need not worry about that!')

"Our glorious country has suffered no dishonor in the past; it must suffer no dishonor in the future. (Great applause.) The past is secure and glorious. The present and future are our fields of duty and opportunity. Those who have preceded us have done well their part. Shall we be less in the kind of money in which wages are paid and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short capture the electoral votes of some of the Southern border States for McKinley. This was fully decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the executive committee. Measures usually out of money in which wages are paid and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short recognized throughout the civilized world. (Tremendous cheering and blowing of horns.) When a man is out of a job he is usually out of money in which wages are paid and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short recognized throughout the civilized world. (Tremendous cheering and blowing of horns.) When a man is out of a job he is usually out of money in which wages are paid and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short recognized throughout the civilized world. (Tremendous cheering and blowing of horns.) When a man is out of a job he is usually out of money in which wages are paid and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short capture the electoral votes of some of the Southern border States for McKinley. This was fully decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the executive committee. Measures will be taken at once to arouse the voters of McKinley. This was fully decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the executive committee. Measures will be taken at once to arouse the voters of the part of the best dollars in purchasing power recognized throughout the civilized world. (Tremendous cheering and blowing of horns.) When a man is out of a job he is usually out of money in which

to support sound money. Especial attention will be given to North Carolina, where the tariff question will be made prominent.

### RAILWAYS AT WAR.

Transcontinental Lines Paying Enormons Commissions on Tickets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 .- The Southern Pacific company has become involved in an interesting traffic squabble with the railroads in the Western Passenger Association. The bone of contention is the immigration business, which originates in New York, and, to secure its share of the traffic, the Southern Pacific has effected a combination with the Seaboard Air-line for the purpose of handling such business des-tined to California and other Western points as it can control, via New Orleans and the Sunset route. Within the past few days the fight between the opposing lines has reached such an acute stage that the enormous commission of \$14 a ticket is now being offered to agents for the purpose of securing the business. The heavy commission, it is learned, is being used to cut the tariff rate, and the whole immigrant business has reached a condition of demoralization that has seldom been know before. With the idea of bringing the hostilities to a close and to restore peace and tariff rates, the Western Passenger Association has asked the Southern Pacific company to become a member of that organization, cific company, says that prospects of such an arrangement are very slender, for the reason that the Western Passenger Assoc atlon is unwilling to agree to any proposition for an equitable division of business.

Waiting on Caldwell. CHICAGO, Sept. 5 .- The Western Wads are expecting with eagerness the return of Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Possenger Association, from Europe, where he has been in connection with the routing of the emigrant business by the Atlantic steamship lines. The roads are looking to the chairman to lead them out of the demoralization which is springing up on all sides. Between Kansas City and Chicago and between St. Paul and Chicago the rates

are in very bad condition, and unless some-thing is done at once there ceems to be every probability that the situation will become much worse in the near future. Several of the roads are showing a deathed tendency to kick over the traces, and unless the well-known ability of the caurmin to pour oil on the troubled waters proves effective the roads will have all sort; of trouble within the next fortners. The one redeeming feature of the situation at pres-

The M. & St. Paul Making Money. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.-The annual report of the Minneapolls & St. Louis road was is- from Mr. Bryan's New York address, then sued to-day, and it shows that the road has Mr. Bryan did not know what free coinage been making money since it passed out of honor and our public faith as it is to the men who work in factories and who toll in the fields. (Applause.)

"I thank you, my countrymen, for this generous and gracious call. One of the greatest sources of comfort to me in this 1812-320. Out of this amount there are no the passed out of the passed out of the hands of the receivers. The gross earnings were apostle. The audience, which numbered about 3,500, received Mr. Schurz's address with great enthusiasm. He spoke in part as follows: \$912,320. Out of this amount there was paid in interest and dividends \$825,540, leaving surplus of \$85,780.

ent is that the amount of traffic in the las-senger line is so small that no matter low

low the rates may go there is not much likelihood of their reducing the net reverce

of the roads to any extent.

Another Deep Cut. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The Seaboard Air-line gave notice of another sweeping cut to-day over part of its system, that

from Wilmington (N. C.) to points in North and South Carolina, Athens, Atlanta and other Georgia cities. The new rates form a 50 per cent, reduction, and become GREAT STRIKE BREWING

International Organization, Tom

Mann Says, Trouble Will Begin.

ALL UNION DOCK LABORERS IN THE

WORLD MAY QUIT, WORK.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 5. - The Trades' Union Congress of Great Britain will open at Edinburgh on Monday next and will close on Sept. 12. It is expected that about 350 delegates will be present and the German trade societies will also be represented, their delegates being Herr A. Von Elm, a member of the cigar sorters' union and manager of the workmen's productive association at Hamburg. The American Federation of Labor has sent over two dele-

gates, Mesers. Strasser and Sullivan. Some of the delegates say that all the plans for a gigantic strike of the dock laborers of the world at large have been perfected in everything but the minute details, and that the most important labor movement ever conceived may begin this fall. The trades' union men who do the work of the ports of the United Kingdom have been working on this scheme for a long time past, and it is looked upon as likely to be the signal for a new era not only in the history of trades' unionism, but in the history of all labor organizations or secret societies. Since the year 1889 every strike for better wages or shorter hours at any port of the United Kingdom has practically come to nothing, because when the me went out at any particular port the trade of that place has been transferred for the time being to some other British or continental port, and the strikers have been compelled to surrender.

The present plan is designed to prevent any such flasco by unting all classes of laterers employed in or about the docks, ships, wharves and warehouses in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada Germany France Helland Belgium ada, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Australia, as well as other countries in one great new federation. Its members are to wear a specific badge, and the car-dinal principle of membership will be to stand firmly united and to implicitly obey the instructions of the governing council, in spite of anything and everybody. Throughout the world the membership of this federation will be pledged to uphold strikes of any section of the federation by striking in sympathy and remaining our until notified to return to work. The scheme is so gigantic in scope and

may have such far-reaching consequences that it is attracting attention on all sides, and is seriously considered by the law-makers of Great Britain, who see in it a great danger which may have to be met by radical measures. The strike is to be principally against the piece-work system. "Tom" Mann, one of the leaders of the movement, was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press. He said The organization which is controlling this new movement is called the International Federation of Ship, Dock and River Workers, an organization that directly appeals to over one million men. When we have completed the organization of these men, and so far we are sure of a fourth of the number mentioned, and the number is growing every hour, it will be the biggest event that has happened in the labor movement. In the United Kingdom the men are responding as freely as we could wish. We have already made great steps at organization in the United States, Belgium and Holland, and the work is go-ing on in a number of other countries. "In the United States our proposition has met with a cordial reception from Mr. Gompers, who has thoroughly distributed coal, and a 150-cent dollar for cotton, and our literature in the proper quarters. The replies already received from the United States are very encouraging, and so soon as we have made further progress here we shall complete the work in the United States and Canada by sending delegates there, and all the little details of com-pleting the organization of the new federation will be finished, and the result will be that a strike will at once be inaugurated here, the dock laborers and other members of the federation in America will quit work at the same hour and our continental brethren will also lay down their tasks.
"We do not wish for a strike nor do our members desire it if our demands can be granted by quiet discussion with the em-ployers. In any case, if we wait until we have 750,000 men earolled there will be no need for a strike, as the employers will yield in the face of the threat of a general paralysis of the shipping business of the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE GIFTED GERMAN-AMERICAN ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Speech That Refutes Many of the Plausible Statements Reiterated by Silver Agitators.

#### FORCIBLE ANSWER TO BRYAN

HOW FREE COINAGE WOULD AF-FECT ALL CLASSES OF TOILERS.

Figures That Show Conclusively the Decline in Prices Was Not Caused by the "Crime of '73."

### ATTEMPT TO DELUDE VOTERS

POPOCRATS' DECEPTIVE APPEAL THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.

Efforts of Mr. Bryan to Array the Masses Against Capital and Hoodwink the People Condemned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 .- Central Music Hall was packed to the doors to-night to hear the address of Carl Schurz, who spoke under the auspices of the American Honest Money League. Mr. Schurz has paid particular attention to the New York speech of Mr. Bryan, and his description of what would occur "if Bryan is elected" provoket repeated cheers from his audience. He flatly declared that if Mr. Bryan believed certain things, which he quoted meant-even though he was its most ardent

East to the West to speak to you for hon-est money. I do not imagine myself to be in an 'enemy's country.' There is to me no enemy's country within the boundaries of this Republic. Wherever I am among Americans I am among fellow-citizens and friends, bound together by common interests and a common patriotism. In this spirit I shall discuss the question of the day. I shall not deal in financial philosday. I shall not deal in finance opny, but in hard and dry facts. There are sporadic discontents in the

ccuntry, partly genuine, partly produced by artificial agitation. They may be spe-cified thus: There are farmers who com-plain of the low prices of agricultural prod-ucts; laboring men complaining of a lack of remunerative employment; men in all sorts of pursuits compiaining of a general business stagnation and of a scarcity of money. In some parts of the country, especially the South and West, there are many people complaining of a want of capital and a too high rate of interest. The cry for money is the favorite cry. These are the principal and most definite complaints. Beyond them, however, an impression has been spread by agitators that an organized conspiracy of moneyed men, mainly great bankers, in America and in Europe, backed by the monarchs and aristocracies of the old world, is seeking the general establishment of the gold standard of value to lishment of the gold standard of value to monopolize or 'corner' the world's money to the general detriment. All this has found definite expression in the following declaration of the Chicago platform:

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people."

"Mark well that all these evil consequences are ascribed to the demonetization of silver in the United States alone—not to its demonstration of the people. lishment of the gold standard of value to

silver in the United States alone-not to its demonetization anywhere else. justify the presentation, as a sufficient to justify the presentation, as a sufficient remedy, of the free coinage of silver in the United States alone, 'without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.' This platform is amplified by free-coinage orators, who tell us that the act of 1873, called 'the crime of 1873, has surreptitiously 'wiped out one-half of the people's money namely silver; that in consequence money, namely, silver; that in consequence the remaining half of our metallic money, namely, gold, as a basis of the whole finan-cial structure, has to do the same business that former'y was done by gold and silver together; that thereby gold has risen to about double its former purchasing power, the gold dollar being virtually a two-hun-dred-cent dollar; that the man who pro-duces things for sale is thus being robbed of half the price, while debts payable on the gold basis have become twice as heavy. and that this fall of prices and increase of burdens is enriching the money-changers and oppressing the people

NOT WELL FOUNDED. "Are " se complaints well founded? Look it facts which nobody disputes. That there has been a considerable fall in the prices of many articles since 1873 is certainly true. But was this fall caused by 1 démonetization of silver et of 1873? Now, not to speak .ods of our history, such as the an 1846 to 1851, everybody knows that there was a considerable fall of prices, not only as to agricultural products-cotton, for instance, dropped from \$1 a pound ton, for instance, dropped from \$1 a pound in 1864 to 17 cents in 1811—but in many kinds of industrial products, before 1873. What happened before 1873 cannot have been caused by what happened in 1873. This is clear. The sirrinkage after 1873 may, therefore, have been caused by something

'Another thing is equally clear. Whenever a change in the prices of commodities is caused by a change in supply or demand, or both, then it may affect different arti-cles differently. Thus wheat may rise in price, the supply being proportionately short, while at the same time cotton may decline in price, the supply being propor-tionately abundant. But when a change of prices takes place in consequence of a great change in the purchasing power of the money of the country, especially when that change is sudden, then the effect must be equal, or, at least, approximately so, as to all articles that are bought or sold with that money. If by the so-called demonetization of sliver in 1873 the gold dollar. the dollar on the gold basis, became a 200-cent dollar at all, then it became a 200-cent dollar at once and for everything. It could a 100-cent dollar for corn or for shovels. I challenge any one to gainsay this, "Now for the facts. The act of 1873 in

question became a law on the 12th of February. What was the effect? Wheat, rye, oats and corn rose above the price of 1872. oats and corn rose above the price of 1872, while cotton declined. In 1874 wheat dropped a little; corn made a jump upward; cotton declined; oats and rye rose. In 1875 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a rise in wheat and a decline in corn, oats, rye and cotton. In 1877 there was another rise in wheat, carrying the price above that of 1870 and up to that of 1871, years proced-ing the act of 1873. Evidently, so far the 200-cent dollar had not made its mark at all. But I will admit the possible plea that, as they say the act of 1873 having been pa-sed in secret, people did not know any-thing about it, and prices remained measurably steady. In ignorance of what dread-ful things had happered. If so, then it would appear that, if the knowing ones had world.

"Yes, it is true that it has been proposed that the general strike should, begin on Sept. 28 next, but I hope this will not be the case. Of course there will be two factions in the new federation, those who are smarting under prolonged injustice and who are, therefore, eager for a strike, and those whose affairs are in a better condition and who, therefore, are somewhat lukewarm and undesirous of precipitating the great strike being planned."

ful things had happened. If so, then it would appear that, if the knowing ones had only kept still about it, the gold dollar would have mede my remained a 100-cent dollar and nobody would have been hurt. But, seriously speaking, it may be said that when the act of 1873 was passed, we were still using exclusively paper money, that neither 30'd nor silver was in circulation, and that, therefore, the demonetization would not be feit. Very well. But then in 1879 specie payments were resumed. Metal-